FAIM/IAP/WI

PA:JO'Neil

Dear Mr. Brown:

I am replying further to your November 6 letter to 16 Mr. M.B. Oglesby on behalf of requesting that President Reagan raise the case of kaous Wallenberg during his discussions with Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev.

The President, the Department of State, and Congress share a strong concern about the fate of Mr. Wallenberg. The U.S. Government takes every opportunity to make this concern known to the Soviet authorities

Reflecting U.S. interest in this case, President Reagan signed into law in October 1983 a bill conferring hour ary U.S citizenship upon Rapul Wallenberg. Honoring Mr. Wallenberg in this fashion was an important symbolic act. It has made the Soviets and the rest of the world aware of our great admiration for his courage and delication to humanity. In addition, it stressed our able sende for his unjust and illegal punishment by the Soviet Government

To emphasize urther our dedication to resolve the mysteryof Mr. Wallenberg's fate, we raised his case with the Soviets 88 through diplomatic channels after he was made an honorary cit- \$8 izen. To date, the Soviets have not responded. However, our of efforts to resolve the tragic mystery of Mr. Wallenberg's fate of will continue until the Soviets provide a full and satisfactory. clarification of their actions in his case.

We have pressed our efforts both in bilateral meetings and. international forums, such as the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) Review Meeting in Madrid and the UN Human Rights Commission. In 1982, the U.S. Representative to the UN Human Rights Commission urged the Soviet Union to make "a humanitarian gesture which would contribute to universal good-feeling, namely a renewed search and full report, which may lay questions to rest; or else in the best of all possible outcomes, result in the discovery of the whereabouts

The Honorable Hank Brown House of Represen

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of a man who stands among the heroes of our time." At a February 1983 session of the Commission, the U.S. Alternate Representative again raised the issue of Raoul Wallenberg, whom he termed "one of the genuine heroes of World War II, and one of the war's most noble spirits." He suggested the UN Human Rights Commission's Working Group on Disappearances be authorized to "make a renewed search and a full report" on the case.

We continue to work closely with the Swedish Government to investigate reports alleging that Mr. Wallenberg might still be alive. Thus far, we have been unable to substantiate this information. Nevertheless, we will maintain a cooperative effort with the Swedish Government and other interested parties to seek information that will clarify the fate of this brave man.

On January 17, 1985, President Reagan issued a statement to mark the fortieth anniversary of Raoul Wallenberg's disappearance and to commemorate "his heroic deeds in saving thousands of Hungarian Jews." In his statement, the President said, "We will continue to insist that the Soviet Union has a moral obligation to answer, once and for all, the questions we have about his fate."

In raising the subject of human rights at the Geneva meeting, President Reagan stressed to Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev that respect for the individual and the rule of law is as fundamental to peace as arms control. In this regard, the President pressed for greater Soviet adherence to international agreements such as the Helsinki Accord. The Soviets agreed in the Joint Statement to the importance of resolving cases in a cooperative spirit.

Sincerely,

William L. Ball, III
Assistant Secretary
Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs

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